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FOURTH OF JULY, '76—'35.

CELEBRATION AT LINCOLNTON.

The 50th Anniversary was celebrated in Lincolnton in a handsome and appropriate manner. The large number of strangers from the neighboring villages, and the Citizens from the different sections of the county, who had assembled together on this occasion, gave quite a lively aspect to our village. The beauty of the weather, added to the unanimity of feeling which existed, and the absence of those scenes of revelry, which too often disturb our National Celebrations, was gratifying to all. Invitations had been tendered to all the Revolutionary Soldiers in the county, to Gov. Swain, Senators Mangum and Brown, and H. W. Connor, Representative in Congress.

At an early hour, Capt. Boyden's Troop of Cavalry, and Capt. Harry's company of Light Infantry paraded on the Courthouse Square. Their elegant equipment, and military appearance gave universal satisfaction to the large assembly who participated in the exercises of the day. A procession was formed, escorted by the Military, and headed by the Marshals, Col. Daniel Seagle, and Capt. Willard Boyden, marched to the Grove adjoining the Methodist Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. Armand Saunier, prefaced by a pertinent and handsome Address; and an Oration delivered by James P. Henderson, Esq., which, for beauty of composition, has seldom been surpassed, and the masterly style in which it was delivered commanded the attention of a crowded concourse of people.

A dinner was prepared at the Globe Tavern, which reflected credit upon its proprietor, A. H. Lorez, and of which a large number partook. Col. John Hoke presided, assisted by Jacob Forney, Esq., as Vice President. Among the invited guests were the Rev. Mr. P. Patterson, Governor H. G. Burton, and Gen. Joseph Graham.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day we Celebrate*: The brightest era in the annals of Political History.

2. *The Sages and Heroes of '76*: To maintain the rights they bequeathed us, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

3. *Washington*: While tyrants tremble, the friends of Liberty, political and religious, rejoice at the glorious name of Washington.

4. *Jefferson and Adams*: The author and the defender of the Declaration of Independence.

5. *Madison, Monroe, and Adams*: Difference of opinion is the life of a Republican Government.

6. *Andrew Jackson*: President of the United States: History would do justice to the man, his civil and military career, and the doctrines and effects of his Administration—let her unbiased judgement decide.

7. *The Constitution of the United States*: The production of splendid talents, pure patriotism, and sound sense: May it long continue as the bond of our Union, unimpaired by conflicting interests.

8. *The Union*: Its worth is incalculable. A strict adherence to the Constitution is the surest guarantee for its perpetuation.

9. *State Rights*: Let the General Government keep within its Constitutional sphere, and there will be no cavilling about State Remedies.

10. *North Carolina*: Quick to resist oppression—slow to enter into alliances: The Union can boast of no member more consistently Democratic.

11. *Our Veterans*: The joy of meeting them at this convivial board is only excelled by the gratitude we feel for the blessings their toils and scars have procured us.

12. *Nathaniel Macon*: Consistency is a jewel. The principle that guided him through life, governs his acts in the Convention.

13. *The Fair*: Without the home that plighted love endears Without the smiles from partial beauty won, O! what were man's world without a sun!

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President: Let the States never claim what they have delegated to the General Government; and let the hand of that man who will grasp at greater power.

By the Vice President: Our State Convention—May a spirit of compromise and concession pervade the East and West, and the result of their deliberations prove a lasting benefit to North Carolina.

By Capt. Abram Forney, a Revolutionary guest—
Fame's trumpet shall sound
Jackson, the renowned,
Who scorned to yield,
Or quit the field,
And crowned our days with peace.

By Col. Daniel Hoke, Marshal: Wm. C. Rives—
An enlightened Statesman, a pure Patriot, and a sterling Democrat: His resignation in preference to a violation of Instructions, affords an example worthy of imitation, and endears him to the Democracy of the country.

By Capt. J. P. Alexander: The "Jon. W. P. Mangum" may receive from the People of North Carolina that reward to which his abilities and patriotism entitle him for his manly, firm, independent course in the Senate of the United States, and for his treating with manly frankness, the Resolutions of the last Legislature, instructing him to do an unconstitutional act.

By John Willard Boyden, a Revolutionary Guest—
France, our ancient Ally: President Jackson's Message, claiming the payment of a just debt, due for more than a quarter of a century, needs no apology or explanation. When we owe France, the debt was paid in good faith and with gratitude. Let our good old Ally in like faith pay us, and apologize for her long delay, and then may our friendship continue uninterrupted.

By Col. Daniel Hoke, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States: The *Solid Hierarchy* that never had been withstanding, and withstood the artillery of the British Army, and the monster Bank.

By John Motz, Sr.: The Farmers of our country: Now to their windmills to blow the chaff from their wheat, and then to the Ballot Boxes to blow the chaffy opposition from their seats in Congress.

By J. P. Henderson, Esq., the Orator: Our Guest, Gov. H. G. Burton: May his success in political life equal his moral excellence.

Gov. Burton's reply was very complimentary to the citizens of Lincoln county. We regret that a copy of his sentiment was not secured.

By Doct. A. Saunier, the Reader: The Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky in 1798 and 1799: The Test Book of true Democracy.

By C. H. Bassell, of Charlotte: South Carolina: The spirit that produced the Declaration of '76 and '78, animates her sons in their gallant defence of the Rights of the States against the assumptions of irresponsible power.

By Capt. Wm. Slade: Martin Van Buren: Virtuous, talented, and patriotic, his empire is in the hearts of the People.

By Thomas Williamson, Sr., Esq.: The hostility of this Administration to the United States Bank is a jewel found in a dunghill.

By Jacob A. Ramoer: May no political rancour mar the festivities of the day.

The Hon. Bedford Brown, an invited guest, communicated the following sentiment: The intelligence and

virtue of the Democratic Party: In 1800 we are indebted to it for having rescued the Federal Government from usurpation, and placing at its head the Republican Jefferson: In 1812 for vindicating our National Honor against a foreign enemy, and the advocates of submission at home; and in 1834 for having indignantly resisted and defeated the attempts to subjugate the country to a corrupt monied aristocracy.

By Wm. D. McCulloh: The excitement with regard to the Presidential Election: May reason guide the helm, while passion blows the gale.

By Carlos Leonard, Esq.: An embargo on Caucus nominations: While the People are sovereign, merit will receive its reward.

By Geo. W. Motz: State Rights and State Remedies: The one a perfect nullity without the other.

By Capt. J. H. Harry: Above all things let us hold dear our National Union. Tranquility at home will ensure peace abroad.

By Capt. James Holdrege: The People: Adequate to self-government—let them alone and they will do right.

By John Killian: The United States of America: May the demon of discord never be able to sever their bonds of Union, while the sun continues to rise and set.

By P. E. Saunier, of Charlotte: The Ladies of North Carolina: In war, our arms shall defend them, in peace, their arms shall protect us.

By James A. Johnston: This Congressional District: May it be represented by a Ship bearing the White Flag of Constitutional rights.

By G. A. Miller: The Tree of Liberty: Planted by the intelligence and valor of our forefathers, and watered with their blood, may it never be cut down by the bickerings of faction, but be preserved with eternal vigilance, until every nation shall partake of its fruit.

By Robert A. Burton: With respect to the late instructions of W. P. Mangum, examination without partiality will establish his superiority.

By A. G. Forney, of Burke: The Fair of North Carolina: May they never be disappointed in their expectations, but ever reap the full enjoyment of their wishes.

By Oliver W. Holland: The right of Instruction: May the political existence of the creature soon cease, who will not obey the express instructions of its Creator.

By Alfred Graham: Our firm Senator, Willie P. Mangum, who disregarded the instructions of those who had no right to instruct him.

By Maj. Thomas N. Herndon: Willie P. Mangum, our distinguished citizen: The noble advocate of the rights of the People, and a firm opponent of Executive encroachments.

By Doct. W. W. Noland: Our present Chief Magistrate, Andrew Jackson: The great apostle of American Liberty, both in war and in peace. The People have rewarded him. May they speedily consign that reckless majority of the Senate of the United States their portion with hypocrites and base deceivers.

By Wm. Williamson: The Minority in our last Legislature: Albeit a minority in votes, an overwhelming majority in talents and patriotism.

By Miles W. Abernathy, Esq.: Thomas H. Benton: An able debater, an enlightened Statesman, and a disinterested patriot: A good supply of his Yellow Jackets to every clever fellow.

By John S. Heath: May the enemies of Martin Van Buren and our present Administration, be choked by the bread of a free soil.

By G. W. Cox: Nullification: The true principles and doctrine of South Carolina's free born sons.

By E. Osborn: Jackson and Van Buren: The guardians of Democracy: with the same ability that they opposed the encroachments of British oppressions, they conquered the powers of the Bank monster.

By John U. Vogler: John C. Calhoun: With an eye of discernment ever stands ready to repel invasions of our Constitution, and uphold it in its integrity. For example, see his course in 1832 and 33, in securing the rights of the people from utter annihilation, and in '35, his report on Executive Patronage.

By Daniel Hoke, Jr.: Belford Brown: A faithful representative of the principles of North Carolina.

By Wm. Williamson: Willie P. Mangum: Unseduced by the wiles of patronage, and unswayed by the frowns of power. He has fearlessly discharged his duty, and maintained the dignity of the State.

By Daniel E. Ramoer: The present administration: The principles that sustain it will continue the doctrines, in the promotion of Van Buren.

By Thomas Williamson, Sr., Esq.: The next President of the United States: The best man is the people's man.

By Capt. J. T. Alexander: Our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. Joseph Graham: The scars of the Revolution are amongst the best proofs of his attachment to liberty, and his country's cause.

By James Armstrong: Martin Van Buren: May he be as successful in the ensuing Presidential election, as Andrew Jackson was at the battle of New Orleans.

By Doct. A. Saunier: Mr. Van Buren, alias "Slippery Elm": May he have the bark peeled off at the approaching election.

By Moses Martin: Nullification, when the Constitution is violated, is the right of the People.

By Col. John D. Hoke: The Democracy of North Carolina: Accosted to the sneers and abuses of those who claim to be "all the talents" and "all the decency."

—May the success that attended their support of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson, crown their efforts for Martin Van Buren.

By Jacob Forney, Esq.: The People of Lincoln county: May they be the last to surrender the principles proclaimed by Jefferson, and sustained by Jackson.

By Leonidas W. Spratt: When the sons of America cease to worship prejudice, then, Carolina, and not till then, will people know thy worth.

By Capt. Willard Boyden, Marshall: Morality, but no Temperance Societies on the Fourth of July.

By Felix M. Abernathy: Andrew Jackson: His Administration has restored the original Democratic Principles.

By Elkanah L. Shuford: May every one stand on his own merits; and let us lay all party strife aside—let us go for measures, and not for men.

By Franklin A. Hoke: North Carolina: The sons of Rio Van Winkle are awake to the formation of the Vans, and in November, '36, the Democracy will, as in '32, triumph in the further promotion of Martin Van Buren, all opposition, arts, and tricks, to the contrary notwithstanding.

By A. G. Forney, of Burke: The Baltimore Convention: An illegitimate, filthy clouted by a wittol parentage

By Dr. W. W. Noland: Democracy is Freedom's Chart, May its spirit reign in every heart, From North to South, From East to West, Till the whole earth be with it blest.

By Andrew Motz: Here is the grand fabric of our free Constitution, As built on the base of the grand Revolution; And longer with politics not to be crammed, Be Anarchy cursed, and be Tyranny damned!

By Wm. D. McCulloh: South Carolina: Whilst the Genius of Liberty was weeping, to view the inroads made in the Constitution, she threw herself in the breach, and nobly, fearlessly, and successfully struggled to maintain our Liberties.

THE CURRENCY.

AN ACT

To Incorporate the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw.

WHEREAS it is beneficial to the citizens of this State that a Bank should be established in the Town of Cheraw: Therefore,

Be it Enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

Sec. 1. That, in order to establish the said Bank, the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions at the several places hereinafter named:

[The names omitted.]

And the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, at each of the said places, shall, on the first Monday in May next, and the day following, open subscriptions from the hours of 10 A. M., until 2 P. M., on each day at the above places respectively, for the purpose of raising the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, whereof four weeks public notice shall be given in the Gazettes of Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charleston, Georgetown, and Sumter; and the above named Commissioners, at all the above named places except Cheraw, shall, on the second Monday in May next, respectively forward correct lists of the shares subscribed, together with the monies paid on said shares at the time of subscribing, for the purpose of apportioning the same to the above named Commissioners at Cheraw, who shall make out and forward to all the above named Commissioners respectively, a schedule of said appointments; and such said subscribers paying their subscription monies respectively as hereinafter mentioned, then being stockholders, and all persons who may thereafter become stockholders in the said company, shall be, and are hereby incorporated and made a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of the "Merchant's Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw," and so shall continue until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. (1855.)

Sec. 2. It is further provided, that in case the amount of two hundred thousand dollars should not have been subscribed on the days and at the places above mentioned, then the books of subscription shall be again opened at the Town of Cheraw, on the first Monday in July next, by the above named Commissioners, to remain open for thirty days, unless the full amount of stock shall be sooner subscribed.

Sec. 3. An election shall be held at Cheraw on the first Monday in June next, by the Stockholders, for seven Directors from among themselves, who shall hold their office until the first Monday in May ensuing. There shall be an election in said corporation on the first Monday in May in each year, and in default thereof, on such other day as shall be fixed by the said corporation of seven Directors, who shall be chosen by the stockholders, or their proxies, from among themselves, and by a plurality of votes actually given; and those who shall be actually chosen at any election shall be capable of serving as Directors by virtue of such choice, until the end of the first Monday in May next ensuing, the time of such election.

And the said Directors, at their first meeting after such election, shall choose one of their number as President, who shall receive a majority of the votes actually given. And in case any Director shall die, resign, remove from the State, or be removed from office by the Stockholders, his place may be filled by the other Directors for the remainder of the year. And a fair and correct list of the Stockholders shall be made out by the Directors, at least one month previous to an election for Directors subsequent to the first election, to be submitted to the inspection of any of the Stockholders. *Provided, nevertheless*, That in case the whole amount of the capital stock shall not have been subscribed for on the first opening of the books of subscription, then this election shall take place at such time thereafter as the Commissioners at Cheraw shall name, whereof twenty (20) days public notice shall be given. And to prevent a division of shares for the purpose of obtaining undue influence, the managers of elections for Directors of said Bank shall administer to every stockholder, offering to vote, the following oath, viz: "You, A. B., do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that the stock you now represent is bona fide your property, and that no other person or persons is or are concerned therein." And to any stockholder offering to vote as proxy, or for a minor, or in right of or in trust for any other stockholder entitled to vote, the following oath, viz: "You, A. B., do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that the stock of C. D., whom you represent, is, to the best of your knowledge and belief, the property of C. D., and that no other person or persons is or are, to the best of your knowledge and belief, concerned therein."

And any stockholder refusing to make such oath or affirmation, shall not be allowed to vote at said election.

Sec. 4. That the said Corporation, by its said name and style, shall be, and is hereby made capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain to it, and its successors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, promissory notes, bills of exchange, and all other choses in action, monies, and effects of what kind, value, or quality soever, to an amount not exceeding in the whole three times the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and the same to sell, alien, or dispose of, and also to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in Courts of Record, or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and also to discount bills of exchange and promissory notes at a rate of interest not exceeding one per cent. for sixty days; and also to order, establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the

laws of this State or of the United States, or to the Constitutions thereof, and generally do and execute all and singular such acts, matters, and things which may be deemed necessary and proper for the good government and management of said corporation, subject nevertheless to such regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions as shall hereafter be prescribed and declared.

Sec. 5. That in case a greater sum than two hundred thousand dollars be subscribed, the Commissioners above named at Cheraw shall not, in apportioning said shares, take from subscribers for only five shares, unless they cannot otherwise sufficiently reduce the amount subscribed. That the capital stock of the Bank shall be divided into two thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share. That one fifth of each share shall be paid at the time of subscribing, and one other fifth on the third Monday in August next ensuing, and the balance of the stock at such times as the Directors shall deem most conducive to the interest of the stockholders, they not requiring more than one fifth of each share every sixty days, of which thirty days public notice shall be given, and all shares on which the payments due shall not be finally made on the days above mentioned, and at such other times as the Directors may require, shall be forfeited, with whatever monies may have been paid thereon.

Sec. 6. That the number of votes to which each Stockholder shall be entitled, shall be in the following proportion, viz: For every four shares, one vote; for every four shares above four and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for every eight shares above twenty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every twelve shares above sixty and not exceeding one hundred and twenty, one vote; for every sixteen shares above one hundred and twenty and not exceeding two hundred, one vote; for every twenty shares above two hundred, one vote. *Provided, always*, That no person, copartnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than forty votes. That after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage which shall not have been held three calendar months previous to the day of election. That no other stockholders than those who are citizens of the United States, shall be allowed to vote, and that stockholders, being citizens of the United States, and actually residing therein, and none other, may vote by proxy—*provided*, that such proxy be a stockholder and a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 7. That no Stockholder, who is not a citizen of the United States, shall, nor shall any Director of any other Bank, nor copartner of such director, nor more than one person of a copartnership firm, be a director of this Bank; nor shall any person act as a Director who may be under protest in the said Bank, as drawer or endorser of any bill of exchange, or maker or endorser of any promissory note, held by the said Bank, either for discount or collection, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of a majority of the other Directors, that he has just reason, and legal and sufficient cause, for refusing payment of the demand on which such protest may be founded.

Sec. 8. That no less than three Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall always be one, except in the case of sickness or necessary absence, when his place may be supplied by any other Director whom he by writing shall nominate for the purpose; and, in default of such nomination by the President, or in case of sickness or necessary absence of the person so nominated, the Board of Directors may by ballot appoint a temporary President.

Sec. 9. That the Directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of said corporation, in such manner and upon such terms as they shall deem necessary and proper, and shall also have power to remove such officers from time to time at their will and pleasure, and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities for the well government and ordering of the officers of said corporation as shall be prescribed, fixed, and determined by the laws and regulations thereof.

Sec. 10. That the President, Cashier, and Clerks, employed in keeping the books of said Bank, shall be, and they are hereby declared exempted from the performance of ordinary militia duty, and from serving as jurors.

Sec. 11. That no Director or other officer of said Bank, shall directly or indirectly receive any compensation for any agency in negotiating any business with the Bank in procuring discounts, renewing notes, or receiving money, for individuals, on notes discounted; and every such Director or other officer thus receiving compensation, shall be removed from office, and disqualified from thereafter holding any office in said Bank.

Sec. 12. That a meeting of the Stockholders may be called at any time by the President and Directors, or a majority of them, or by any Director or who may protest against the proceeding of the Board, and who may wish the propriety of his dissent to be considered by the Stockholders, or whenever the holders of two hundred shares or upwards shall require the same. *Provided*, That no such meeting of the stockholders shall be competent to transact business, unless one month's notice thereof be given in at least two public Gazettes, and unless a majority of the stock in said Bank be represented.

Sec. 13. That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as may be requisite for its immediate accommodation, for the transaction of its business to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars; such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged or assigned to it by way of security, or payment for debts previously contracted, in the course of its dealings; and such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgements previously obtained.

Sec. 14. That the said Bank shall not issue any bill or note for the payment of money, nor commence discounting, until one third part of its capital stock in specie shall be deposited in its vaults

nor until a bonus of four thousand dollars be paid into the Treasury of the State; whereupon, the said Bank shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be exempted from the payment of all taxes during the time that it is hereby incorporated.

Sec. 15. That the stock of said Bank shall be assignable and transferable according to the regulations and upon such terms as may be prescribed and fixed by the corporation.

Sec. 16. That the bills or notes which may be issued by the order of said corporation, shall be the President and countersigned by a majority of the President or persons, his, her, or their, the to the bearer, though not under the seal of the corporation, shall be binding and obligatory with force and effect, as upon any private promissory note issued by him, her, or them, the Com- by such private person or persons; that such those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, shall be as good as foreign bills of exchange or promissory notes are—and those which are payable to any person or persons, or bearer, shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only.

Sec. 17. That the total amount of debts which said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed three times the amount of its capital stock, exclusive of the amount of money then actually deposited in the Bank for safe keeping. And in case of excess, the Directors under whose administration such excess shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in their private and individual capacity, and an action may, in such case, be brought against them, their or any of their heirs, executors, or administrators, in any court having jurisdiction, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgement and execution, any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods, or chattels of the same, from being also liable for said excess; and such of the said Directors as may have been absent when such excess was contracted or created, or such as may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being thus liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the stockholders, at a general meeting of the stockholders, to be called for said purpose.

Sec. 18. That the said corporation shall not be permitted to purchase any public debt whatsoever, except stock of the State or of the United States, nor shall directly or indirectly trade in any thing except notes, bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or of goods which shall be the produce of its lands; neither shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of one third per centum discount for sixty days, for or upon its loans or discounts. That if the said corporation, or any person or persons, for the use of said corporation, shall purchase, trade, discount, or loan, contrary to the provisions of this Act, all and every person and persons thus purchasing, trading, discounting, or loaning, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, and merchandise, notes, bills or loans, thus illegally purchased, traded for, discounted for, or loaned; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the State.

Sec. 19. That the bills or notes of said corporation, originally made payable on demand, or which shall have become payable in gold or silver current coin, shall be receivable by the Treasurers, tax collectors, solicitors, and other public officers, in all payments for taxes or other monies due to the State, so long as said Bank shall pay gold and silver current coin for their notes. But whenever there shall be a protest on any of the bills or notes of said Bank, for non-payment in specie, the Comptroller General shall be authorized, and he is hereby required, to countermand the receipt of the bills and notes of the Bank, in payment of taxes or debts due to the State, unless good and satisfactory cause shall be shown him by the said corporation for contesting in a court of justice the payment thereof.

Sec. 20. That dividends shall be made at least twice in each year, by the said corporation, of so much of the profits of said Bank as shall appear to the Directors advisable, and once in every year the Directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, the amount of surplus profits, if any, after reducing losses and dividends.

Sec. 21. That, in the case of the failure of the said Bank, each stockholder, copartnership, or body politic, having a share or shares therein at the time of such failure, or who shall have been interested therein at any time within six months previous to such failure, shall be liable and held bound individually, for any sum not exceeding twice the amount of his, her, or their share or shares.

Sec. 22. And the said corporation are hereby authorized to increase their capital, to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, should a majority of the stockholders, at a general meeting, at any time during the continuance of their charter, deem the same necessary or advisable, by disposing of any number of additional shares, not exceeding three thousand; and for every hundred dollars of additional stock, so disposed of by the said corporation, the Bank shall pay into the treasury the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 23. That any real estate, bills, notes, monies, profits, or other property whatever, which may on the dissolution of said corporation, be owned or possessed by it, shall be held by the directors of said Bank, for the use and benefit of all persons holding shares in said corporation at the time of its dissolution, and their legal assigns and representatives.

wards of \$14,000 was subscribed in a single evening. And for what purpose? To purchase and liberate slaves! NO. The Anti-Slavery Societies have never yet liberated a single individual from Slavery. This sum was avowedly raised to scatter periodicals which shall prepare the public mind at the North for legislation the South out of our Slaves. The entering wedge of this scheme is the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, with the avowed intention of proceeding to its abolition throughout the whole Southern country.

Facts, proving the rapid extension of the abolition doctrines, and consequently of the progress of their schemes, might be quoted indefinitely. That the virtue, the intelligence, and the worth of the North are decidedly hostile to the abolitionists we freely admit;—nay, more, we cheerfully bear our testimony, derived from pretty extensive and recent personal knowledge, that the most enlightened and respectable classes of the North are opposed to any interference with the slavery of the South, as well on the score of principle as on the score of expediency. But this delusion is already most widely prevalent among the ignorant. And what barrier can the honest and intelligent oppose to the frenzy of the ignorant and misguided? We daily witness the vile appeals made by the reckless organs of Van Burenism at the North, to the natural hatred of the Poor towards the Rich, with their disgusting slanders about the "talents and decency" of society being opposed to the working classes. And can any one doubt that the same powerful arguments will not be addressed to the self-styled democracy of the North, in furtherance of abolition when the occasion shall arrive? Where, then, will be the influence of the intelligence and worth of the North? They will be trampled down by Abolitionism, in the same manner as they have been powerless to resist the corruption and delusion of Van Burenism. The abolitionists are already so strong as to avow their plans. As soon as prepared, they will make Abolitionism a test question, and no man will then be elected to Congress unless he give abolition pledges. The attempt will then be made to legislate away the property of the South—to reduce its citizens to want, and apply a firebrand to our dwellings. We have no fears that this unallowable crusade against the property and lives of our brethren can finally succeed—but one consequence will be inevitable, the first decisive act of interference by legislation with the domestic slavery of the South, seals the fate of this Union. We utter no threat; we assert, in all kindness of feeling, a solemn, deliberate conviction. On this subject the South will unite to a man. We urge this subject on the consideration of the North as well as of the South—before it be too late. We are slumbering on a volcano.

From the Richmond Whig.

ABOLITION AND AMALGAMATION.

We claim the attention of the South to the following revelations. The South reposes on a bed of gunpowder, and there are renegades and spies among her sons lighting the match and handing it to her most deadly enemies. Why are her distinguished sons silent? Why is the voice of warning not proportioned in solemnity and earnestness, to the imminence of the danger? Why is the South toying with the fauconades of trading politicians, and the tribe of jugglers and mountebanks, at such a time? The paper that has taken the place of the Emancipator thus boasts of the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause: "The Anti-Slavery cause has made progress, every body knows. Who does not remember the ridicule that was thrown upon the handful of 'Fanatics' in Boston three years ago—upon the twenty-two men and two women in New York two years ago—upon the fifty or sixty men who met in Philadelphia a year and a half ago—what a fine joke it was that such a handful should meet to form an American Society! Now this same Society numbers 250 Auxiliaries, in thirteen States. Five of these are State Societies."

From the Emancipator Extra, of June 16, 1835.

ADDRESS

To the Auxiliaries and Friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

DEAR BRETHREN: At the last annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, it was resolved, that an effort be made to raise \$30,000 for the use of the Society the present year, and that the abolitionists present pledge themselves to raise such sums as they may respectively offer. Donations and pledges were immediately obtained, amounting to 14,500 dollars. Additional pledges have since been obtained in Boston, for the American Anti-Slavery Society, to the amount of 4,000 dollars. The sum of \$11,500 remains to be raised. As there are known to be more than two hundred Anti-Slavery Societies on kindred principles with the American, we have no doubt that this sum can speedily be made up. Each Society has only to raise \$150, and the work is done. We believe that these societies which remain unpledged will joyfully come forward to do their proportion, as soon as called on.

We will state, briefly, why this amount of funds is now called for. Thus far the growth of the Anti-Slavery cause has been in proportion to the light diffused. Labor has never been in vain. It follows, that if our efforts are sufficiently increased, the public mind may be brought to favor immediate emancipation, just as sure as any effect follows its cause. If the country can be carried as soon as the right doctrine can be fairly brought to every mind, then it is much better economy to do it at once, than to be a great many years about it. The plan proposed at the annual meeting, and now adopted by the executive committee, in the confident belief that the means will be furnished, is this:

1. To increase the number of agents, by appointing as many able, efficient, and thoroughgoing men as can be obtained.

2. To commence the distribution of publications on a new and extended scale. The following publications will be issued monthly, viz:

1. On the first week of each month a small folio paper, entitled HUMAN RIGHTS, to be filled with facts and arguments on the subject of slavery and its remedy, written in a plain and familiar style. Of this, twenty thousand copies will be printed, to be increased to fifty thousand or more, as soon as arrangements can be made to have them promptly and judiciously distributed among the reading population.

2. On the second week, the ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD, a small magazine with cuts, will be printed to the number of twenty-five thousand copies.

3. On the third week, the EMANCIPATOR will be printed on a large imperial sheet, of the size of the New York Observer, or the New York Evangelist. This will contain more extended essays and discussions, on points connected with the cause. It is expected that from fifteen to twenty thousand copies will be printed monthly this year.

4. On the fourth week, will be issued twenty-five thousand copies of the SLAVE'S FRIEND, a juvenile magazine with cuts, adapted especially for circulation among children and youth.

All these publications will be distributed GRATUITOUSLY, by the aid of the auxiliaries, to those who are not abolitionists, or will be SOLD at the office, to friends of the cause, at a very low rate.

To enable them successfully to prosecute this plan, and to extend it, the Executive Committee request each auxiliary, as soon as possible,

gratuitously and promptly to distribute among persons not known to be abolitionists.

3. To say in what manner they will have those publications forwarded.

4. When it may be deemed preferable that the publications should be forwarded to individuals by mail, from this office; each auxiliary or friend to whom this is addressed, is requested to furnish a list of names, of persons to whom they should be sent, carefully giving the post office address, and denoting what publications should be sent to each.

An immediate compliance with each of these requests is very important.

THE PRESENT IS THE TIME FOR ACTION.

Slavery is to be abolished, and our country to be saved, if at all, by the application of the moral power of the free. The Committee would therefore repeat the hope that all friends of the slave will now come forward, and put it in the power of the American Anti-Slavery Society to sow the good seed of Abolition thoroughly over the whole country. Let pledges be made, and the money be remitted as promptly as practicable. The Committee would recommend, that the concert of prayer be attended, and that prayers be not offered without liberty and faith. Let every Society, if possible, have regular meetings and addresses. Let Female Societies be formed. Female Societies probably did more for the abolition of slavery in Great Britain than those of the other sex. They scattered Anti-Slavery tracts, handbills, pamphlets, and books every where. They circulated petitions. They covered articles of furniture or apparel; such as pincushions, work boxes, handkerchiefs, boxes, baskets, purses, port folios, etc., etc., with devices and mottoes, reminding the users of the poor slaves. They made the matter a topic of conversation on almost all occasions. Several societies of ladies, in this country, have already commenced the same course, with good success. Let the female sex, then, throughout the land, emulate the efforts made by their sisters over the ocean in this work of benevolence.

Juvenile societies, too, may be engaged in the same work. Children are all abolitionists. They know that slave holding is a crime. They are ready to take the side of the oppressed. To them we appeal to work in this cause, as they would if their own dear fathers and mothers were in chains and bleeding beneath the whip.

We hope abolitionists will every where make it a personal business to distribute the publications, that they will not let them be thrown away, but put them in the hands of those who will read and think. Let no abolitionist ever be without a supply at home or abroad, and be ready to embrace every favorable opportunity.

Petitions to Congress, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, should be put in circulation immediately. The minds of members of Congress should, if possible, be enlightened as to the real design of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and their prejudice should be removed, as in many cases it may easily be, by personal interviews with abolitionists. The way may thus be prepared for a more favorable hearing before the representatives of the people.

With devout thankfulness to God, for the success which it has pleased Him to bestow upon their labor during the past year, and cheering hopes for the future, the Committee would subscribe themselves your fellow laborers in the cause of human rights.

Arthur Tappan, John Rankin, Lewis Tappan, Joshua Leavitt, Samuel E. Cornish, William Goodell, Abraham L. Cox, Theodore S. Wright, Simon L. Jocelyn, Eliza Wright.

Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

THE VERACITY OF THE GLOBE.

We copy the following from the Official of July 20: We find, in the Intelligencer, the following, which it says is copied from the Western Carolinian:

"A Mississippi paper now before us, states that recently a vast number of packages have been sent from Washington into all parts of that State, franked 'free, Andrew Jackson, P. U. S.' When these packages came to be opened, they were found to contain thousands of copies of the Extra Globe, which was got up for the express purpose of aiding the election of Van Buren."

Upon this the Editors of the Intelligencer make the following comment:

"Is there an American that can read the above without a blush for the degradation of the high office, to such a purpose as franking the vile mass of corruption and falsehood poured forth by the Extra Globe? Now, we pronounce both the text and the commentary false, in the broadest sense of the word. In the first place, the papers have not been sent; and in the second place, we defy the Editors of the Intelligencer to point out a single falsehood in the Extra Globe, unless it is extracted from some opposition paper for the purpose of exposing it."

Our statement was made on the authority of the Jackson Banner; and we cannot doubt its correctness, unless we have some better authority than even the unequivocal denial of the Globe. The President's Extra Globe franking operations have not been confined to Mississippi. We think it probable enough that the old man may not be aware of all the low objects to which his name has been prostituted, but to contradict the concurrent testimony from different parts of the country, that his frank has been used to circulate the Extra Globe, the vile mouth-piece of Van Buren, requires the hardihood and recklessness of assertion of the Globe itself. The popularity of Andrew Jackson, and the office of President of the United States are degraded to the vile purpose of indorsing and disseminating falacious panegyrics of the New York jangler, and foul calumnies on all who prefer their country's good to Martin Van Buren's elevation. In confirmation of our statement made on the authority of the Mississippi paper, we have room only for the following article

From the Nashville Republican.

It is a fact, becoming too notorious to be longer unnoticed in the public journals, that numerous copies of the Prospect of the Extra Globe, of the Extra Globe itself, and of the Globe newspaper, containing the grossest calumnies against Judge White and some of his most distinguished friends, have been sent to many of the prominent citizens of this Congressional district, as well as other parts of the State, under the frank of the President! It is not alone to the old friends of Gen. Jackson that these documents are sent, but to many persons with whom, we believe, he has no acquaintance. Hence we infer, that lists of names are sent on by Mr. Van Buren's friends in this State, to some person or persons in Washington, who possess the means of obtaining the President's frank, and who hope to influence, and probably change the opinions of those to whom these documents are addressed, by its use.

"Alas! slack and well-to-day."—It is currently reported, and generally believed, about Washington, that the President has supplied the place of the lamented Chief Justice Marshall, by the appointment of Roger B. Taney, the pliant tool of Gen. Jackson in his violation of the Constitution to remove the Deposites. We had hoped to see the spirit of party laid aside in the selection of a successor to John Marshall, that his bright mantle might fall upon one who would not dim its lustre; but if Roger B. Taney is to be the man we must admit that our hopes have been vain.

From Cheroke.—Our letter from Messrs. LeCote & McKay, of the 24th ultimo, says:—"Our quotations of Cotton may be considered nominal, name is selling. Bacon is very dull, the supply abundant. The last sale from wagons was at 84 cents per pound."

From the Nashville Republican, of July 16.

INTENDED INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN MISSISSIPPI.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Mississippi to his relation in this place. The writer is a man of respectability:

"I take a few moments, from the awful distress and confusion existing here, to inform you that this (Hinds,) and several adjoining counties have been under arms day and night, in our own defence, expecting every moment to be burned up or have our throats cut by the Negroes. A dreadful alarm exists, particularly among the females.

"An insurrection has, it appears, been on hand among the negroes for the last six months, headed by white men. The massacre was to have commenced on the 4th of July. Their plans were well laid, and no doubt but that thousands of the whites would have been murdered, had we not been saved, only a week before the time, by a faithful negro man, who was in all the secrets, and was to have been high in command, and who revealed to his master the whole plan; and to convince him of its reality, placed his master in a position where, from his place of concealment, he could over-hear one of their night meetings, at which the whole scheme was discussed.

"A great many negroes were, in consequence, taken up in Madison county, from whom the committee found out who the white leaders were. About ten negroes, and five or six white men have been hung, without any form of law or trial, except an examination before the Examining Committee. They are still going on trying and hanging. It appears, from a confession that Doct. Cotton made, that their route was to have commenced from some place about this (Vicksburg,) and proceed thence through the principal towns to Natchez, and then on to New Orleans, murdering all the white men and ugly women—sparing the handsome ones and making wives of them—and plundering and burning as they went. Dr. Cotton, after being condemned upon negro testimony, made a confession and disclosed the whole plan. He is an old confederate of a man by the name of Murrell, now in the Nashville Penitentiary."

Postscript from the Natchez (Miss.) Courier, July 10.

MORE NEWS FROM MADISON, HINDS, AND WARREN.

A gentleman from above brings us the following news: While at Spring Hill, on the 6th, from 15 to 20 gentlemen rode up from Madison County.—They stated that they had hung, at Livingston, several negroes and two white men, Cotton and Saunders, both Steam Doctors, and occasionally preachers. They had obtained from Cotton a list of about fifty white men, who were concerned in the conspiracy to excite the negroes to rebellion, fourteen of whom they had already caught, and had them in chains at Vernon and Livingston. They had but a few minutes previous caught another named Rawson, and said they were near four others that they meant to have before morning. The next morning our informant went to Squire Sharkey's, where a number had assembled. Squire Sharkey said the Madison men should not take the prisoners out of the county—a disagreement was the result, and they were discharged. This same company caught and confined a man by the name of Blackman.

Having reached Vicksburg, our informant inquired the particulars respecting the affair there, and was informed that that city had been a rendezvous for gamblers, murderers, and swindlers, who had hitherto bid defiance to the laws and decent citizens. Since the alarm of an intended insurrection, well grounded suspicion has rested on many white men, as instigators and originators of the plot, and the gamblers, itinerant preachers, steam-doctors, and clock peddlars, were generally considered the guilty leaders. Some of the negroes, when first apprehended, implicated them, and the two white men hung at Livingston made similar confessions. The citizens of Vicksburg formed an anti-gambler's society on the 4th, and at night lynched one of the fraternity. The next morning they gave notice, that all gamblers must leave the town in twenty-four hours.

That night another was lynched. The next morning the citizens understood that a noted gambler, named North, had defied them, barricaded his house, and had employed several of his fellows to guard him, his house, and themselves. The volunteers were immediately assembled, and the citizens en masse united, marched to his residence, and demanded admittance, and an unconditional surrender of the inmates. They were refused, and told that those within could protect themselves.—The front door was forced, the occupants fired, and Dr. H. S. Bodley, a gentleman of great worth, was instantly killed. This unexpected reception aroused the citizens to madness and desperation. A rush was made, and the gamblers were secured—four in number—North and a notorious confederate not being found in the house, one of the most worthless of the four informed where they were to be found, and they were soon secured. The miserable informer was released and ordered off immediately, and the other five were marched to the common gallows and hung.

While at Vicksburg, a party came in from Madison, after a fellow by the name of Blake; Capt. Doyle, one of the party, stated that after our informant had left Madison, four more white men had been hung! A number were in confinement and would be hung.

Hiram Perkins, of Madison, was shot from a house opposite Shawanaw's, near Queen's Hill, in Hinds county, by a gang of confederates; they were on the march to take the guilty. Capt. Doyle, with a party of volunteers from Vicksburg, left on the 8th, with Blake in irons.

Mr. Dickson arrived at Vicksburg on the evening of the 8th, and stated that Perkins was alive but could not survive, and that another of the party, Mr. Hedge, was slightly shot. More had been hung in Madison, but how many could not be ascertained. About twenty had certainly been apprehended.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF Drugs and Medicines, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.

Choice Wines & Spirits, Which they will be pleased to accommodate their friends with at all times. WHEELER & BURNS. Salisbury, August 1, 1835.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Cabarrus County, on the 2nd ultimo, by the Rev. George Byer, Mr. GEORGE P. SCOTT to Miss SOPHIA RHINEHART; Also, on the 9th ultimo, by Jacob Williams, Esq., Mr. ELIAS PETNER to Miss POLLY WILHELM, all of Mount Pleasant.

Near Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, on the 16th ultimo, by Christopher Melchor, Esq., Mr. MATHIAS FAGGART to Miss ELEANOR SCOTT; Also, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. ISAAC ROWLAND to Miss ELEANOR SMITH.—All for White!

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Rowan County, on the 14th January last, MATTHEW THOMAS, infant son, and only child of Elias Miller and Fanny his consort, aged one month and twelve days.

At his residence, in Rowan County, on the 26th ultimo, after a conflict of upwards of ten weeks with the incurable monarch of all the diseases of which "flesh is heir to," ELIAS MILLER, aged twenty-six years, two months, and six days.

Mr. Miller was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, a kind and loving husband, a tender parent, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kind and reciprocal neighbor, and a warm and benevolent friend. He appeared perfectly resigned, and not only willing to meet the grim messenger, death! but, on the morning of his decease, he desired, as a particular favor, that his soul might be quickly separated from its t-nement of clay, and soar to realms above; and in an hour after, expired (in his perfect senses) in the arms of his bereaved companion and bosom friend, and his spirit was, no doubt, transported into the arms of his Redeemer.

At Danville, Warren County, Tenn., on the 7th instant, of convulsive fever, Mr. BENJAMIN TROTTER, in the 61st year of his age. He was a native of Maryland, from which State he emigrated, in his youth, to Rowan county, North Carolina, from whence he removed to this State, where he has resided for upwards of twenty years past. He was a good citizen, a good neighbor, and a kind and benevolent man in all his intercourse with the world. He has left a widow and numerous offspring, as well as a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn his loss. A more exemplary man in all domestic and social relations of life we have never known. Nashville Paper.

Grand and Brilliant!

THE following truly splendid Lotteries are to be drawn in Virginia in August—all managed by Yates & McIntyre. Orders, addressed to the subscriber, will as usual receive confidential and prompt attention.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, NEW YORK.

\$25,000! 10,000 Dolls! 50 Prizes of \$1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, (For the Benefit of the Dispal Swamp.) Class No. 17, to be drawn on SATURDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1835.

SCHEME. \$25,000. \$10,000-4,000-3,000-2,000.

50 Prizes of 1,000—64 of 250. 56 Prizes of 1,000, &c. TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

A Certificate of a Package of Ten Whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will cost \$120.— Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Magnificent Scheme!!

\$25,000! \$10,000!! 50 Prizes of 1,000!!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 9, FOR 1835.

For the Benefit of the Petersburg Mechanic Association, To be Drawn at Alexandria, D. C., ON SATURDAY, THE 29th OF AUGUST, 1835.

SCHEME. \$25,000! \$10,000! \$5,000! \$1,000!

\$2,500-50 of \$400-20 of \$300, &c., &c., &c. TICKETS ONLY EIGHT DOLLARS.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this scheme will cost \$115.—Halves, Quarters, and Eights in proportion.

There will be a great demand for the Tickets in this Lottery, and orders from abroad cannot be forwarded too soon, as they will undoubtedly be scarce before the day of Drawing arrives.—Address as above. When \$10 or more is remitted the postage need not be paid.

The Public will observe some Brilliant and truly Magnificent Schemes of Lotteries to be drawn in August next, which are well worthy the attention of adventurers. The success of my patrons, in the course of the past six months, has been truly astonishing, as all the Prizes of consequence have been sold at Schuyler's Court of Fortune.—In the Virginia Lottery, drawn on the 20th of June, No. 2, 30, 64, \$10,000 was sold in a Package of Whole Tickets; and I sent to a gentleman residing in Cabarrus, U. C., the Whole Ticket No. 5, 17, 52, \$3,000, drawn on the 27th ultimo, for which the cash is ready, and numerous others of \$1,000, \$500, &c., &c., too numerous to mention. Please address A. H. SCHUYLER, New York.

All Letters or Communications addressed as above, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets, will be attended to confidentially, and with the utmost dispatch. August 1, 1835.

FOR SALE. The Bank Lot and House, IN the Town of Salisbury, will be offered at Public Sale, in said Town, on Tuesday next Rowan Superior Court, (the 13th of October next,) on a credit of 6 and 12 Months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved Security. The Sale will be made without reserve.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Principal Bank. D. W. STONE, Cashier. July 28, 1835.

NOTICE. In pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, made at May Sessions, 1835, I will expose to Public Sale, on a Credit of Twelve Months, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on Tuesday of August Court next, the Old Jail and Lot. For session given on the 1st of December next. GEORGE VOGLER, T. P. R. July 18, 1835.

DOCT. S. M'AFFEE

TAKES this method of informing his friends, former customers, and the public generally, that he may be found at the

House of Garland Anderson, Esqr., in Rowan County, six miles West of Mocksville, on the main road leading from Salem to Statesville, seventeen miles North-east of the latter place, and three miles East of the Store of Samuel Aiken, Esq., where he will attend to the calls of patients in the various branches of his profession.

Having always detected ambiguity and double dealing, he has only further to state, that his terms will be (as heretofore,) regulated by the rules of the Eclectic Society, held at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in May, 1835, (which may be seen, by those interested, in the Western Carolinian of that month; or in the possession of the subscriber.) Having never practiced those terms, or abridged from them for the sake of employ or honors, (which he has reason to believe will not even follow a fee.)

He may, as for equity, make some allowance for protracted cases; and will, as always, give aid to the poor, gratis.

All Communications by letter, post paid, will be duly attended to. S. M'AFFEE, N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber have requested to come forward and make pay a settlement, on or before the 15th of August; they will find their accounts in the lay the toll of oars for collection.

By the Rowan County, August 1, 1835. Salem, North Carolina this day BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, the Commission of the Com.

THE Trustees of this well known Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, being truly grateful for the very great and increasing confidence of Parents, Guardians, and other patrons of their Institution, are, at the same time, solicited to preserve that high confidence, by endeavoring to accomplish their duties towards their pupils, and each individual among them, in the most conscientious manner. In order to attain to this object, they must be enabled to keep up a due proportion between the number of their pupils and their own means for accommodating and instructing them.

It is therefore most respectfully requested, that all those persons who wish to place Young Ladies under their care, will please give previous notice of such intention, and make application for a place in the institution, to the subscriber.

By order of the Board of Trustees. JNO. C. JACOBSON, Inspector. Salem, Stokes county, N. C., August 1, 1835.

Commission AND Forwarding BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for Ware-House Room and other accommodations, to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Produce.

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid. FELIX LONG.

Refer to J. G. M'KENZIE, D. & J. MALLOY, LaCOSTE & McKay, BROWN BRYAN, JAMES WRIGHT, ROBT. C. DAVIS, JOHN C. COIT, A. BLUE, D. S. HARLEE, GEO. H. DUNLAP, A. & R. M'KENZIE, Cheroke, August 1, 1835.

Beeves Wanted.

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at Haverhill, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with Good Beef on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates. JOHN I. SHAVER. Salisbury, August 1, 1835.

Estrayed.

FROM the Subscriber, living in Cabarrus County, on the 24th of June last, a BAY MARE, about 3 years old—she has a bald face, her right eye half white, one hind foot white, but I do not recollect which, and a very high rump. She was taken up in Salisbury, two or three days after leaving me, and a yoke put on her and turned loose again. The mare was raised in Davidson county, and I think it probable that she is trying to get back there again. I will give a reward of Five Dollars to any person who will deliver the said mare to me, at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C., or confine her and give information so that I can get her again. MICHAEL LEWRY. Cabarrus county, August 1, 1835.

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